ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Nippon Times

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Shidehara Queried On Policy of State At Peers' Session

Viscount Kawase Is Main Interpellator in Thursday Morning Activities

The plenary session of the House of Peers was opened at 10:15 a.m. Thursday morning. After various reports by President Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, interpellation on the Government policy was continued.

The first interpellator was Viscount Makoto Kawase, Kenkyukai, who asked the Government to consider the personality of officials upon appointment, as formerly knowledge and ability were considered the sole qualification for officials. He asked what attitude the Government would take in appointing officials in the future.

Then, he questioned how the Government was to attain the development of science and technique which have already been emphasized by frequent declarations made by the Government. He suggested the utilization of the sun temperature, underground water and sea water, and urged the Government to make immediate and minute study into those potential resources.

In reply to the questions asked by Viscount Kawase, Prime Minister Shidehara answered that in regard to the appointment of Government officials the Government intends to revise the civil official system and to maintain strict discipline. Also, the Government has decided to adopt a new examination system he said. The Prime Minister then recognized the need of adopting science and technique for the development of medium and small industries, and at the same time promised to study the utilization of undeveloped natural resources.

Amendment Not Required

Both Prime Minister Shidehara and Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister without Portfolio in charge of the proposed revision on the Constitution, declared that as a matter of principle, the Constitution required no amendment ,in their statements made at the plenary session of the Upper House on Thursday.

The Prime Minister stated that the present Constitution was not contradictory with Japan's democracy but that he thought it advisable to revise such points in the Constitution as might be given distorted interpretation in the future. The matter, the Prime Minister said, must, therefore, be handled with utmost prudence with the consideration of the situation that might possibly develop in the future.

Dr. Matsumoto then declared that the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration did not necessarily entail the obligation on Japan's part to revise the Constitution immediately. He said the examination of the Constitution was undertaken because it was considered necessary for democratizing Japan. He endorsed the Prime Minister's statement that the matter will be handled with utmost prudence in view of its importance.

The statements were made in reply to interpellations posed by Mitsuo Miyata, of the Kenkyukai, on Constitution amendment. Mr. Miyata also proposed separation of State rituals and administrations, which have been considered inseparable functions of the Emperor in accordance with Shinto ideology, abolition of the Privy Council and of the House of Peers, as well as establishment of a new legislative organ on a democratic basis.

Mr. Miyata made a significant disclosure when he quoted a certain high-ranking military officer as having said prior to the outbreak of the war that "it was very difficult to drag the Emperor into war topics" because His Imperial Majesty, enthusiastic as he was about natural science, "abhored war so much."

Position of Tenno Explained

Count Yoshinori Futara made the following statement on the question of the Tenno system, in the course of the same session:

"It was at the advice and recommendation of the late Prince Kimmochi Saionji, then Genro, that His Majesty the Emperor while Crown Prince visited and inspected Europe for six months. He observed the European countries endeavoring to realize democratic government working with the League of Nations as the center, following the European war and gained a firm conviction as a result of His European trip on the maintenance of world peace based on democracy.

"I imagine that the governments along Fascist lines that have prevailed in the last 15 years were a continual source of annoyance to His Imperial Majesty.

"His Imperial Majesty is strongly determined on the realization of a Japan based on democracy, irrespec-

(Continued on Page 2)

DIET TODAY

The House of Peers will sit in a plenary session at 10 a.m. when interpellations will be resumed by Mitsuo Miyata, of Kenkyukai, on food problems, and by Giichi Matsumura, of Koseikai, on the proposed establishment of a special tribunal to try war guilt suspects. The House of Representatives will hold its plenary session at 1 p.m. Government bills for Revision of the Election Law; ex post facto approval of the Emergency Imperial Ordinance concerning the forthcoming general election and other matters will be introduced and will, most probably, be referred to committees in charge.

Vernaculars Blast Shidehara's Speech

Action Not Promises Wanted By People, Mainichi Says In Scathing Comment

Prime Minister Kijuro Shidehara's Diet speech made Wednesday was bitterly criticized by all Metropolitan papeds in their editoral columns Yesterday morning.

The Mainichi in an editerial entitled "Our Disappointment," declared that "bitter disappointment" is the word in summing up the general impressions given by the Prime Minister's Diet speech.

"What the people, who are groaning in the rock-bottom of difficulty, want to hear from the Prime Minister," the editorial declared, "is what action the Government is taking to cope with he situation but not the promise that the Government will work out some programs."

The paper expressed strong doubt whether the Government has correct picture of the difficulties with which the people are confronted.

"If it is that the present Cabinet cannot be enthusiastic about its administrative policies or cannot have an acute sense of responsibility for the promises it has made, because it is merely an interim government," the editorial said, "we want the Government to beat it as quickly as possible."

"If he Government is really determined to act in the interest of the people, ready to sacrifice the interests of the ruling classes to which it belongs, we want the Government to manifest its determination in a clear-cut way during this Diet session," the Mainichi urged.

In a similar vein, the popular Yomiuri-Hochi editorially declared that Prime Minister Shidehara's Diet speech proved nothing but "another additional disappointment we feel in the Cabinet."

"Throughout the speech, we see strong evidences of deplorable lack of understanding on the part of the Cabinet of the reality of defeat and also of its unfitness for coping with the current situaions. It is the hopeless bad luck of the people that they have to tide over this difficult situation under the leadership of such an incapable government," the paper lamented.

The Asahi editorially said that the Diet speech delivererd by the Prime Minister "typifies the transitory character of the Cabinet and its known lack of political power." The only impression the people gain from his Diet speech is that the Cabinet is lacking in its will to get things done and is weak in its structure, the paper added.

"The Shidehara Cabinet, despite its weak structure, is tasked with heavy burdens. The mere enumeration of these burdens in the Diet speech cannot possibly inspire the peoples to have confidence in the Government," Asahi concluded.

U.S. TO TRY NAVY CAPTAIN

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The Navy today ordered a general courtmartial to try Captain Charles B. McVey III, commander of the cruiser Indianapolis lost in the Philippines Seas July 31, 1945.

The cruiser, carrying atomic bomb material, sailed July 16 from San Francisco on a special high speed run to Guam. She delivered her cargo and was torpedoed after departing for the Philippines.

A total of 880 of her crew members were killed or are missing. The open court convenes Monday. The Navy declined to disclose the nature of the court's inquiry.

To Form New Government

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, November 25.—Grand Duchess Charlotte has asked Pierre Dupong to form a new Luxemburg Government, the Brussels Radio revealed today. Dupong heads the Christian Socialist Party which half the seats in the Chamber of Deputies in which the Communists hold five. He was Premier prior to the election last month.

Churchill Initiates First Tory Attack On Attlee Regime

Conservative Leader Charges Labor With Neglecting Major Issues

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, November 28.—Opposition leader Churchill today asked the House of Commons to censure the British Labor Government, charging that it was neglecting major national problems in favor of socialist projects. The former Prime Minister launched the Conservatives' first major offensive against Prime Minister Clement Attlee's regime.

Mr. Churchill said that the Labor Cabinet failed to deal effectively with reconversion, demobilization and housing because of its preoccupation with long-term plans to nationalize industries.

Nation's Greatest Disaster

Winston Churchill told a meeting of the Conservative Party's Central Council Wednesday that the result of the recent general election in Britain was the country's greatest disaster, according to BBC an Thursday. Mr. Churchill said, "we are being harassed, harried, hampered, tied down and stifled by a physically unattainable plan for a socialist future."

The former Prime Minister said the broadcast, attacked the government for its policy on demobilization, housing and exports.

Mr. Churchill and other members of the Opposition in the House of Commons have cabled a motion of censure against the gvernment which is expected to be debated next week, the broadcast said.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR DIES

Hachisaburo Hirao Succumbs at Age of 80 At Home

Hachisaburo Hirao, 80-year old member of the Privy Council, died at his residence at Senzoku, Meguro Ward, Tuesday morning.

Hailing from Gifu Prefecture, veteran Mr. Hirao made great achievements in the political as well as the financial world. After graduating from the Aokyo Commercial College in 1899, he started on business life by joining the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, and was promoted to managing director in 1917. He was appointed President of the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company in 1933.

In 1935 he visited Brazil as head of the Japanese Economic Mission to that country. After which he held various important posts including that of President of the Japan Iron and Steel League, President of the National Service Inductrial Association, President of the Iron and Steel Control Society and that of Important Industrial Association.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hirao was nominated membre of the House of Peers by His Majesty in 1935, and was appointed Education Minister in the Hirota Cabinet the following year. He was made member of the Privy Council in 1943.

He also made great contributions in the social work of Japan, establishing the Konan Higher School and the Konan Hospital in Kobe.

Five Stars for Adm. Halsey

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 28.—President Truman, today, nominated Admiral William Halsey to the five star rank, or Admiral of the Fleet. The President has the authority to nominate any officer who has the rank of fleet admiral while on active duty to retain the rank after retirement. Halsey is now on temporary duty here pending retirement.

British Communist Party Wants Bevin to Quit Post Due to His Foreign Stand

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, November 28.—The British Communist Party convention unanimously demanded last week the removal of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin. The convention resolution criticized the Labor Government's policy on Greece, Spain, the Soviet Union and the "new peoples government of Europe" and its attitude toward colonial peoples.

Real Food Shortage Expected in April '46

Major Problem for Both Allies and Japan, Says Occupation Expert

Although mal-distribution and hoarding will undoubtedly cause shortages in urban areas of Japan throughout the winter months, a real food crisis is expected to develop around the first of April 1946 and continue through May and June if Japanese estimates are correct, Lt. Col. H. G. Schenck, chief of the Natural Resources Section, GHQ, announced Thursday.

In the most exhaustive analysis of the food situation prepared to date for occupation officials, Major Warren H. Leonard, chief of the Agriculture division of the Natural Resources section, concludes that the food supply in Japan proper in 1946 will "unquestionably be a major problem for both the Japanese government and the occupation authorities."

Japanese sources estimate that food production within Japan proper will furnish only 1,375 calories and 41 grams of protein per capita per day during the next calendar year. Japanese government esimates show requirements of 2,160 calories and 76 grams of protein per day.

Unattainable Ideal

"It is believed, however, that these estimates are ideals which cannot be attained under emergency conditions," Major Leonard said. "There is no evidence that the national average ever reached these figures during the war years. In 1942, for instance, the average was only 1,872 calories and 49 grams of protein in Japan."

Major Leonard pointed out that in considering an average figure, it is important to remember that consumption in the rural areas cannot be controlled by legal means. The farmer who produces the food is likely to set a table far above the average, probably eating as well as in prewar days. This will reduce the amount available for the city dweller accordingly.

Japanese figures show that rural populations in February 1944 numbered 42,749,584 and urban population 29,636,496. The rural popula-

(Continued on Page 2)

SIX ITALIAN PARTIES MEET

Nenni Expects New Government Will Be Formed This Week

Leaders of the six main political parties in Italy met again on Wednesday, according to a London dispatch.

The Socialist leader, Senor Nenni, said he expected that a new government would be formed before the end of this week.

Meanwhile, another report said that former Premier Emanuel Orlando has given up his attempts to form a government and Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, the reported added, has resumed his consultations with the leaders of the six parties in the Committee of National Liberation.

Ex-Envoy Hurley, Back in Washington Wants to Expose All

Demands Issuance of Positive Statement on U.S. Policy Toward China

Major General Patrick Hurley, who resigned on Tuesday as U.S. Ambassador to China, arrived back in Washington on Wednesday, where he expressed hopes that he would have an opportunity to tell Congress the full story of how he was hamstrung on Far Eastern policy by career men of the State Department, according to a BBC broadcast.

Many Congressmen, the same source stated, are anxious to hear more of General Hurley's sensational charges.

Full Backing Promised

Secretary of State, James Byrnes, declared on Wednesday that Major General Hurley would have the complete backing of the State Department if he would remain in his post as U.S. Ambassador to China, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Byrnes told a press conference that before Hurley resigned, he was given definite guarantee that he would have this full backing if he stayed on and that any career diplomat who interfered would either be removed or recalled.

Hurley Makes Demand

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 29.—By selecting five star General George Catlett Marshall to succeed two star Major General Patrick hurley rather than choosing a civilian diplomat, President Truman appeared to be emphasizing once again the viewpoint that the present top job in China remains the disarming of Japanese troops.

Both the War and State departments have said repeatedly in recent weeks that United States troops in Northern China are only to facilitate the surrender of Japanese troops and not as instruments of American foreign policy.

American policy toward China has been under critical review since before General Hurley's resignation because of the danger that American troops might become involved in China's civil strife.

In connection with that review, it appeared likely that before General Marshall's departure from Washington, President Truman would have fresh information on the Chinese situation from two sources.

Undersecretary of the Navy Artemus Gates is due in Washington from the Far East. He told reporters at Pearl Harbor that he would "make specific recommendations" which may affect United States policy in China.

Edwin A. Locke, personal representative of the President also is en route from Chungking after touring China for two months on an economic mission.

Reports from Chungking said it was felt Marshall would be able to make an on the spot decision as to whether United States Marines would remain in China.

Hurley followed up earlier statements with the proposals that the State Department issue a public statement of policy toward China and that the United States also issue a "positive statement" that it intends to "stabilize China until the United Nations Organization can take over responsibility."

Hurley sent congratulations and said he thought Marshall's appointment would be "helpful to the situation."

Quit Appeasing Russia, Wheeler Tells Senate; Asks 'Real Peace' Meet

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 27. Senator Burton Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, charged today that the United States is backing Russia and England in a mad rush into another world war. Criticizing the international policies of the United States and the United Nations organization, the Western senator declared, "the only aggressors today are our beloved, noble peace loving allies." He told the Senate "we must quit appeasing Russia and let her know once and for all we did not fight this war to let her enslave the people of Europe." Wheeler suggested the United States "have courage to call a real peace conference and let us do it with or without Russia's participation."

British Asked to End Action at Bandoeng

West Java Chief Told Nationalists Must Evacuate Area North of Rail Zone

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, November 29. — The Indonesian Governor of Western Java asked the British command today to halt military action at Bandoeng and was told that nationalist forces must evacuate the residential area north of the east-west railway line by noon tomorrow.

Earlier, strong patrols had been ordered out in Bandoeng to disperse a gathering of Indonesians.

Sultan Sjahrir, Premier of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, plans to go into the interior of Java within a week with members of his cabinet for a conference with local leaders in the trouble spots.

Aneta news agency said that the "nationalist convention closed with a resolution suggesting that Dutch, British and British-Indian troops in Java be replaced by Austrialian, American, Russians and Chinese

Gets Vote of Confidence

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, November 27.—Premier Sultan Sjahrirs unrecognized government today won a vote of confidence of 89 to seven in the Indonesian National Committee Conference.

The Premier expressed satisfaction that the policies of his cabinet have been so well received. He said that the road was now cleared for considerable progress.

Dr. Mohammed Hatta, vice-president of the National Council, criticized the fighting Indonesian elements. He said that "actions done by individuals damage the Indonesian cause in world opinion."

Sjahrir Is Confident

The Indonesian Nationalist Convention which opened in Batavia Sunday heard an address by Sultan Sjahrir, the Nationalist leader, according to a report from that city.

During the past month, the Sultan said, he had a feeling that the Indonesians were racing against time and the present circumstances were rendered difficult for the fighting in Surabaya and other places. But he emphasized that these circumstances should not be allowed to affect the attitude of the Indonesians. He also stated that he had confidence in the strength of the Nationalist Government.

Sunday's discussions at the convention were mainly concerned with the internal administration of the country but on Monday the convention was scheduled to discuss the attitude of the Indonesians toward foreign nations, especially the relations with the Dutch and British.

FINANCIAL TALKS ENDING

Agreement Said Satisfactory to Both U.S. and Britain

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Strong indications appeared that lengthy Anglo-American financial discussions would and during this week in agreement satisfactory to both sides.

The British delegation reportedly secured reservations on the Queen Mary leaving Friday.

Unofficially, American and British sources both say that, barring an unexpected rebuff from the British labor Cabinet, the agreement probably will be signed in the middle of the week.

Informants indicates the United States had proffered a loan of $3,500,000,000 to wind up lease-lend. This represents a compromise from the original British request for a no-interest loan.

Nationalists Within 70 Miles of Mukden As Drives Deepen

Chiang's Forces Seize Miyun; Mopping-Up in Chinchow And Hulutao

HTC—CHINA

Chungking sources reported that vanguards of the Nationalist 13th and 52nd armies were already within 70 miles of Mukden, now stronghold of Communist General Chu Teh's forces, while the rest of the force carried on mopping-up operations in the Chinchow and Hulutao areas, according to a UP-Mainichi dispatch.

Pointing out that only several thousand Communist troops remained in Mukden at present, the newspaper Hsin Min Pao of Peiping predicted a bloodless occupation of the Communist stronghold by the Nationalist forces, the report said.

Meanwhile, Government forces in the Peiping area drove toward the Great Wall with the ultimate object of occupying Jehol and thus supporting the expected invasion of southern Manchuria by other Nationalist forces.

Nationalists Grab Miyun

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, November 28.—Nationalist forces ariving toward Kupeikow has captured Miyun, 40 miles northeast of Peiping, Chungking Military Commission disclosed yesterday.

Feisiang Falls to Reds

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, November 28.—The Chinese Central Government, today, admitted the loss of Feisiang, important highway center in South Hopei, to the beseiging Communists.

The Nationalists, on the other hand, are reported to have begun their long delayed landings at the captured Manchurian port of Hulutao.

Sino-Russian Agreement Made

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, November 28.—The World Daily News reports that the Chinese and Russian have agreed that (1)—the Nationalists may land airborne troops at Changchun and Mukden, and ground crews may proceed immediately to both points, and (2)—Russian withdrawal from Manchuria will be completed by mid-January.

U.S. TO BUILD DAMS IN CHINA

Yangtze River Project to Free Millions From Famines

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 29.—American engineers will aid China in preparing plans to control the Yangtze River in a giant development project to free millions of valley dwellers from the scourge of famines.

Interior Secretary Harold Ickes announced the signing of a contract between the American Bureau of Reclamation and China's National Resources Commission under which the Bureau of Engineers will prepare plans for what may be the largest concrete dam ever built.

The Chinese Government will pay $500,000 for technical help in the construction of the dam near Ochang to back the river into a reservoir 250 miles long.

The plan calls for building numerous other dams hundreds of miles inland as well as irrigation canals and other facilities.

TRUMAN GETS REMINDER

Congress Wants to Rescind Powers It Gave President in War

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November. 27.—The House judiciary committee yesterday pointedly reminded President Truman that Congress wants to rescind soon the broad powers it granted to the White House as a wartime necessity. The reminder came even as the committee agreed on a six-month extension of the Second World War Powers Act due to expire December 31.

"Now that we have won back much of our safety and peace it is the determination of Congress to recapture those powers as speedily as may be wise for the people so that they may again be exercised in accordance with the slower but more desirable processes of democracy, the committee said in a report.

Austrian Poll Results Bared

The final results of the Austrian election gives the Catholic People's Party 85 seats, Socialists 76 and Communists four, says a London dispatch. British Government representatives have reported that the elections were conducted in an orderly, fair and quiet manner.

Freeze-Out of Press by Peers Banned by SCAP

The Japanese House of Peers must henceforth open its doors to the press, according to a verbal order sent Wednesday from the Japanese Liaison Section, G-2, General Headquarters, SCAP, to the General Liaison Office according to a PRO announcement.

The order was issued as a result of an article appearing in Wednesday morning's Nippon Times, which stated: "The House of Peers will continue to have its doors closed to the press, except for the plenary session, as heretofore."

Commenting on the article, Brigadier General Ken R. Dyke, Chief of the Civil Information and Education Section, declared that such action would be entirely unsatisfactory and contrary to the aims of the Supreme Commander in fostering freedom of speech and democratic principles. He said that it was General MacArthur's wish that the doors be kept open at all times.

The article stated that the decision of the Upper House was in response to a request presented by the Diet Reporter's Club to open all committee sessions to newspapermen. An explanation offered by the Nippon Times was that the House of Peers feared that free access to the press might add to criticisms "for its dull discussions in committee sittings."

Newsmen Score Premier

Assured of the freedom of speech, Japanese newspapermen are not "afraid" anymore of the Government. They can get real mad when they knew they're right about things, said Kyodo.

The Cabinet Press Club members Thursday evening filed a strong protest with the Government against the denial made by the Prime Minister on important points which were taken up by Takao Saito of the Progressive Party in his interpellation at the House of Representatives.

Mr. Saito blamed Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara as lacking correct understanding on the Parliamentary politics on democratic lines. The Prime Minister was quoted by the press, Mr. Saito pointed out, as saying that "unless the new Diet which is to be formed after the coming dissolution does not represent the people's will in its real sense, the Government may carry out another dissolution, even if an overwhelming majority party is formed."

The Prime Minister was further quoted as saying that the "whole nation should take the war responsibility and that the present Diet members are those officially selected." These remarks were reported at that time through the Cabinet Press Club.

In replying to Mr. Saito, Prime Minister Shidehara declared that he had no knowledge of such statements. The Cabinet Press Club members regarded the Prime Minister's denial as "an insult to newspapermen and an infringement of the truth of the report." They immediately filed a protest with Mr. Shidehara through Daizaburo Tsugita, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

Shidehara Queried On Policy of State At Peers' Session

(Continued from Page 1)
tive of the content of the Potsdam Declaration.

"In reply to an American who wanted to know whether the Tenno is a dictator or a figurehead, I said that the position of the Tenno is different from that of an emperor or kaiser in foreign countries and that the existence of the Tenno, in spite of the fact that it tends to give a strange impression to foreigners, is an indispensable as that of the conductor to a great orchestra."

Food Problem Foremost

Debates at the plenary session of the House of Peers on Wednesday centered around the food problem. Shinichiro Matsumura of the Kenkyukai made an overall interpellation, laying stress on the advisability of increasing the ration of staple food to the 2.3 go (330 grams) level.

In reply, Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara said that the Government had at present no intention of instituting any new administrative organ concerning foodstuffs.

Mr. Matsumura's interpellation elicited the following reply from Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura.

"Under the current circumstances, it is difficult to return to the original ration of 330 grams of rice. The Government has the intention of returning to the original ration only when the quantity of foreign rice to be imported is decided and the future food situation clarified. However, in order to restore the 330-gram ration, the people's cooperation with the Government and their efforts are vitally necessary.

"The Government will exert its utmost efforts for increased production of fertilizer of every description."

The Agriculture and Forestry Minister also indicated that the Government was considering the revision of the Horse Race Law and may introduce a bill to the next Diet session.

Saito Hits Tojo, Konoye

Meanwhile, Wednesday's afternoon debates of the House of Representatives opened with pointed criticisms against General Hideki Tojo and Fumimaro Konoye by Takao Saito, who was ostracized from the Diet due to his attack against the Government on its war-like policy toward China.

Prime Minister Shidehara, however, decided he did not think it proper to give definite reply as to the war responsibility of specified politicians. He made no amplification on this question, merely stating that he did not like to cause "blood to blood" troubles regarding the war guilt issue.

Replying to Mr. Saito, War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura frankly admitted the mistakes committed by the army. He said that the defeat and the growth of militarism in this country were due to the mistaken idea of military men, particularly those in responsible positions. "They failed to view things correctly," the War Minister stated, pointing out that they interfered in politics which was outside their sphere. "The army does not think that it can offer adequate apology to the nation for the defeat in the war," he declared.

Overseas Residents in Straits

The extreme suffering of Japanese residents in Korea, Manchuria, the Kuriles and Saghalien was confirmed by Prime Minister Kijuro Shidehara and War Minister Shimomura in answer to an interpellation made by Hidekichi Tamura, Progressive, at the plenary session of the House of Representatives, Wednesday afternoon.

"Many Japanese in Korea and Manchuria are in a most pitiful condition, and although the Government is taking every measure for their early relief, confusion is still continuing in those areas and no accurate information is obtainable," said Prime Minister Shidehara.

The War Minister in regard to the condition of Japanese residents in Manchuria, the Kuriles and Saghalien, admitted that no optimism can be entertained. In Manchuria, he said various steps are being taken through the Chinese Government, but that so far, no actual result has been obtained. The withdrawal of troops is the first requisite according to instructions of the Allied Forces, but the withdrawal of women and children must be given priority. Thus, the Government is proposing to bring home women and children at the same time the troops are brought back, he further explained.

Navy Minister Yonai also explained that the condition of the naval forces in the Pacific island area had been hopeless before the end of the war, but that it had been much improved.

Regarding the unemployement question, Welfare Ministre Hitoshi Ashida said, in reply to Mr. Tamura, that the unemployed are estimated to total about 13,000,000, and that the demobilized military men will number about 6,000,000. For the development of agricultural land, road construction, and conversion of war industries to peace enterprises, and for the proposed farm land development work about 1,100,000,000 workers will be required, he further said.

Mr. Tamura also questioned on the war responsibility of senior statesmen, and in reply, Prime Minister Shidehara said that he was definitely certain that Navy Minister Yonai was not a war advocate. He also said that the Japan after August 16 was greatly changed from the Japan before that date, and thus, he was fulfilling his duty, bearing the unbearable.

War Minister, At Diet Session, Apologizes To Public For Causing Present Tragedy

Clad in a black suit, General Sadamu Shimomura, War Minister, at the plenary session of the House of Representatives on Wednesday afternoon, stood on the rostrum with his head dropping low and apologized to the people on behalf of the military forces for having brought about the present tragic situation, reports the Asahi.

Various changes were noticable at the plenary session on Wednesday. His Imperial Highness Prince Takeda and the sons of Their Imperial Highnesses Princes Higashikuni and Kaya were seen seated in the gallery for the members of the House Peers and not in the special seats set aside for Imperial Household members. The House was packed and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister, was the only one who appeared in his navy uniform. Among the women audience, a nun accompanied by two high school girls attired in their sailor uniforms attracted attention.

Cameras whirled and shuttered incessantly while the procedure of the session was broadcast directly over the nationwide hookup with the announcer describing the scene. Sobbings intermingled with the noise of cameras. Presently, General Shimomura stood up amid the clapping of hands. Takao Saito then demanded the War Minister to reveal his views as to Japan's militarism just at the time when the military is about to be outlawed completely. With his eyes downcast while the eyes of the attendants were focused upon him, General Shimomura humbly apologized for the undue interference of the military in politics, bringing about the present calamity to the people.

He further said that he wanted to apologize to the people through the Imperial Diet for what had been committed by the military. He particularly requested the sympathy of the people for the war-dead. When the War Minister dropped his head low, his black suit looked like mourning. A crumpled handkerchief was seen in his hands.

RESIGN DIET MEMBERSHIP

Four Ex-Tojo Cabinet Men Held by Allies Make Move

Okinori Kaya, Shozo Murata, Ken Terashima and Lieutenant General Teiichi Suzuki, all Ministers of State in the Tojo Cabinet, who are currently detained by the Allied authorities as war criminal suspects tendered in their resignations of Diet membership, Thursday.

Ino, Hashimoto Quit Diet

Hiroya Ino and Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, both members of the Lower House, who were recently incarcerated in Omori Prison as war crime, suspects tendered their resignations on Wednesday to the Speaker of the House, through the Central Liaison Office.

They gave their reasons for resignation as "due to personal affairs."

The number of Diet members who thus far have sent in their resignations now totals 14.

Real Food Shortage Expected in April '46

(Continued from Page 1)
tion figure however, is known to include the inhabitants of many small towns who do not fall directly into the food producing class.

Scotching rumors that Allied bombings had caused the food shortage which Japan now faces, the report shows that only six-tenths of one percent of the food damage in Japan was due to bombing or other war damage. The typhoon which swept southwestern Japan in September is identified as the principal unfavorable factor in the present situation. Before the typhoon struck, food production had been estimated by the Japanese at 8,400,000 metric tons. After the storm it was revised downward to 7,200,000 metric tons.

"Although it has not been touched in this report," Major Leonard said, "the most serious problem in crop production during the next calendar year promises to be the fertilizer problem which we are now studying."

On the basis of Japanese calculations of estimated needs, government plans for meeting the 1946 food deficit are based on:

1. An estimated increase in production of 1,050,000 metric tons of foodstuffs, or 319,000 metric tons as grain equivalents.

2. A curtailment in total consumption of foodstuffs to the extent of 312,000 metric tons.

3. An import requirement of 5,894,000 metric tons of foodstuffs, or 6,115,000 metric tons as rice equivalents on the basis of the "ideal" 2,160 calories diet.

Major Leonard pointed out that Japan's inability to produce enough food to maintain its population has been a problem which was serious long before the beginning of the Pacific War. In 1939-40, because of a shortage of fertilizer and labor, the unpredictable imports from Korea and Manchuria, the general blockading of southern shipping, and other factors, the Japanese food position had already begun to deteriorate.

Attempts to counteract this decline in food supply have included the curtailment of non-food uses of agricultural products, the reduction of rice polishing, and the utilization of unusual materials as food.

Literature Dept. Closing

The Literature Department of Kyoto Imperial University has decided to suspend class work for two months from December 24 to the end of February in view of the shortage of foodstuffs. Other departments are expected to take similar emergency measures.

Viewing The Diet

By OUR SPECIAL OBSERVER

The House of Peers plenary sessions on Tuesday morning gave the unmistakable impression that already has fallen into a hopeless state.

Ostensibly Peers listened to the address of the Prime Minister, made interpellations on the Government policy, and then heard the explanations by various State Ministers. The House of Peers showed semblance of functioning as far as its outward appearance went.

Throughout the Prime Minister's speech and the interpellations the aged members of the Upper House sat in their seats, polite in manners and with astonishing patience, but were they really listening with attention?

Not present were Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, Count Yoriyasu Arima and others who have recently become topics of public discussion. Present were only those members who with the privilege of their Peerage, Crown appointment or high tax paying ability obstructed the development of party politics just when it was about to become prominent 10 to 20 years ago and thus permitting the military clique and bureaucrats to hold sway over the politics of the privileged class. Present also were those who are neither able to cause disturbance nor to accomplish any good, simply sitting in the Upper House as their place of retirement.

These spiritless aged members produced Prince Konoye, who is like a hothouse flower, being noble and fine but of a weak character. They do not appear to feel any responsibility for allowing the China incident or the signing of the tripartite alliance which produced indelible shame and suffering for Japan.

Once the House of Peers impressed the people as a group of spiteful mothers-in-law who needlessly disturbed party politics, but now it has become extinct. The fester of Japanese politics caused suffering every time it became inflamed, but it has now rotted without being operated upon. Whatever fine discussions might be made at the House of Peers now, it has been severed from the general public.

To hear the Upper House discuss the 3-go food ration or the relief of the unemployed is a humorless force. These gentlemen who have lost confidence of the community are merely taking off and putting on their white gloves at their sessions.

Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, one of the leading authorities on the Constitution, who was put under pressure by the military fascists, once claimed that although a revision of the Constitution was necessary, the reform of the House of Peers system is the task to be undertaken first. He was a member of that House.

At any rate, throughout the present Diet, the House of Peers likely will not be able to accomplish anything, simply going through mechanical motions to approve bills submitted by the House of Representatives. That is to say, the Upper House will be completely ignored by the people, and the day that the Upper House will be viewed as useless by the public seems not very far off.

If Japanese politics requires a two-house system, the reform of the House of Peers certainly should be undertaken before the present Diet ends.

France Rejects China's Bid

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, November 26.—The China Times said yesterday that France has rejected the Chinese request for the conversion of Haiphong into a free port and joint control of the Kunming-Haiphong railroad. The report said that such a request was never officially announced in Chungking although the Chinese Foreign Office representative in Indo-China said French acquiescene in such developments would be welcomed.

Gen. Ugaki to Try Political Comeback

Plans to Run in Okayama in Coming Elections; Visions New Party

General Kazushige Ugaki, politically-minded senior member of the Army in retirement and known to be of liberalistic leaning, has decided to run in Okayama, has native prefecture, as a candidate for the forthcoming general election scheduled for early next year, Jiji learned from reliable sources.

The General, who enjoys the support of a section of the former Minseito Party, including Fusajiro Ichinomiya and Katsu Kawasaki, planned to form a new party immediatley following the termination of the war in the hope to make a comeback in the political field the same sources disclosed. He gave up the plan, however, believing that the situation was not ripe for such a project.

Although he abandoned the project for setting up a new party, General Ugaki according to the same sources, continued to consult with Lieutenant-General Yamikichi Hayashi, his right-hand man, and leaders of the Seinen Kyokai (Youngmen's Society), an organization of his admirers, to map out plans for his political comeback.

As the result of these consultations, General Ugaki has decided to set aside the question of forming a new party for the time being but to stand as a candidate in the forthcoming general election, these sources said.

Believes Not Guilty

General Ugaki is reported by the same sources to have taken the view that his record was clean of war crimes. Although he was once Foreign Minister under the second Konoye Cabinet after the outbreak of the war with China, these sources pointed out that he consistently pursued a course of appeasement in handling relations with China.

Meanwhile, in response to the decision taken by the General, a movement is now afoot among the members of the former Minseito Party who belong to the Progressive Party to support him as a political leader, these sources further reported. Headed by Messrs. Ichinomiya and Kawasaki, these supporters of General Ugaki apparently plan to join forces with his admirers in the Youngmen's Society at an opportune time in the future with a view to organizing a powerful new party, the same sources said.

NEW AIR ROUTE TO TOKYO

Shortens Distance From Honolulu By 1,229 Nautical Miles

HONOLULU (AP)—A shorter route from Honolulu to Tokyo, cutting the flight distance by 1,229 nautical miles and shortening the flying time by approximately nine hours, has been established by the Naval Air Transport Service.

The new route, NATS said, is by way of Midway and Marcus Islands and covers 3,720 nautical miles with an hour stopover at each of the island bases.

The old route via Johnston Island, Kkapalein, Guam and Iojima covered 4,949 miles from the flying time of 29 hours. The elapsed time on the new route is 20 hours.

Under favorable flying conditions the planes now move from Oakland, California, to Tokyo in approximately 31 hours elapsed flying time.

Wake Island, 40 miles off the new route, will be used as an alternate base.

GI JOE — His Life and Views

By KAY TATEISHI

One of the First Cavalry Division's most ambitious peace programs to date is the opening of a school for GI Joe in one of the buildings of the Asaka barracks.

Major Robert L. Muir, Chicago, Illinois, head instructor, revealed some very interesting information on the Cav's new school. He said that out of 5,353 persons 1,616 have definitely shown interest in this education project. As a matter of fact, Pfc Eugene M. Heaton, Chicago, Illinois, has the distinction of being the first to enroll for the new classes which was scheduled to begin November 26. Other courses for the time being will include agriculture, business training, such as typing, shorthand and bookkeeping, American history, mathematics, English grammar, chemistry, and practical subjects such as electricity, blue print reading, photography and surveying.

When proper textbooks arrive and qualified students sign up advance courses will be taught. They include history of music, cost accounting, criminology, history of civilization, history of the Far East, industrial psychology, logic and Russian history.

The major, however, is primarily interested at present in conducting lessons on job training. They include switchboard operation, teletype operation, radio repair, telephone line construction, automotive maintenance, D-7 bulldozer operation, D-12 grader operation, carpentry, plumbing, and electric wiring and construction.

The school is under the supervision of the 1st Cavalry officer of the artillery division, Colonel Coughlin.

According to Cpl Bill Bunton, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, classes in conversational Japanese are being taught under two Japanese instructors. They will be increased as the class grows.

Former lecture rooms where Japanese officers were taught that suicide was the only path to glory and that the Japanese people must learn to live on a low standard of living and die on a high standard of death, will be the 1st Cavalry's classrooms. The school supplies room is well stocked with books, both for classroom and outside reading. They range from regular school texts to two-bit pocket ediitons.

The public relations office commenced publication of a "poopsheet," a two page mimeograph semiweekly last week. Christened the "Cavalier," it will appear on Tuesdays and Fridays, 3,000 copies each appearance or 6,000 copies per week. It is a well conceived little publication containing sketches, a cartoon and vagaries not included in the Stars and Stripes, the Nippon Times and other local newspapers.

By way of athletics, Lieutenant Moorler disclosed that a rifle range, the first of its kind in occupied Japan, has been set up. Boxing matches have been staged at the Meiji stadium and others are still to come. Basketball and football team are also going through their paces. Games are being arranged with other GI outfits. To give the dismounted men of the First Cavalry a chance to keep up with their horsemanship, a couple of stables have been created where horses are kept for such purposes. The 12th cavalry regiment has its own swing band which peps up the First Cav's major events lacking proper music.

Although the exact background and the wherefors of the First Cavalry Division's well-renown badge, the yellow field with the black bar running diagonally from left to right with the head of a black horse in the upper right hand corner, the color yellow signifies cavalry. Of course, the horse substantiates cavalry.

The First is the oldest and most famous cavalry division in the United States. It traces its beginning back to that gallant last-stand General Custer made at Little Big Horn in 1876.

In reality, the 1st Cavalry is a strange looking outfit. They do not mount well-groomed horses but ride about on bouncing jeeps and heavy duty 3/4 ton weapon carriers. Up until February 1943 the division was still using horses and horse equipment but when the division was alerted for overseas combat reconversion took place.

Today, the First Cav occupies Tokyo. It is the First Cav's military police who are responsible for discipline, law and order. It is the First Cav's sentries who are posted around the Imperial Palace and important shrines and other places.

There's nothing like glancing through the papers and "chewing the fat." Note the letters, the newspaper and the orderly shelves.

TYPHUS FEVER PREVENTION

Government Told by SCAP to Take Proper Health Measures

In face of the prevalence of louse-borne typhus fever in Japan, particularly in northern Honshu and Hokkaido, the Japanese Public Health Agencies were directed by SCAP last week to institute various measures for the prevention and control of the epidemic in Hokkaido as well as in all other areas or islands of Japan.

Necessary typhus control supplies will be available by the Japanese public health agencies as the U.S. military commanders concerned have been authorized for that purpose.

Intensive immunication program with typhus vaccine in the coal mine and labor camps at Yubari, Hakodate, Asahikawa, Kushiro, Otaru, Sapporo, Muroran and Obihiro will be made with rountine monthly disinfestation of all occupants of these mines and camps up to April next year.

It is also desired that the Japanese will conduct a routine disinfestation of all civilians crossing Tsugaru Straits from Hokkaido to the main islands.

Adequate control measures against typhus fever will be launched in other cities, villages and areas where the disease constitute a threat to the U.S. occupation forces.

It is understood that the Japanese personnel and prefectural and local health organizations will be utilized to the fullest extent in the civilian control program, and the U.S. military personnel will be used only for instruction and supervision of the Japanese civilian personnel except in emergencies to be determined by the U.S. commanders concerned.

Returning Decorations, Ranks

Toshio Shiratori, former Japanese Ambassador to Italy, called upon Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida before presenting himself as a war criminal and expressed his desire to return all decorations and ranks before standing trial, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

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Dance Performances Popularly Received

Miss Hanayagi and Troupe Stage Classical Numbers Before Allied Personnel

Over 1,500 members of the Allied occupation forces who capitalized on the Nippon Times' offer to lift the off limits for them for a single night at the Imperial Theater in Marunouchi on Wednesday night were presented a glimpse of Japanese culture in the form of Japanese dance performances given by Miss Hanayagi Sumi and her troupe.

The curious audience who filled every available seat in the three-decked show house scratched their heads to grasp the signficance of the expressive movements of the feminine performers, but were struck by the striking and brilliant color schemes which blazed the stage. Not a few opera glasses were trained on these exponents of Japanese classical dancing as they swayed, jerked, jumped and glided through their peculiar numbers in tune to the incessant strumming of the three-stringed "samisen" and monotone singing of the all-male chorus.

Quite unexpectedly, the black-clad "kuro-ko" (stage prompter) stole the limelight whenever he popped on and off the stage like a restless nymph. His antics of pealing off the costumes of "Urashima" or "Hana" drew giggles and laughter from the American audience, some of whom anticipated a good "ole strip-tease," no less.

Swiftly changing color schemes and interesting designs produced by the peculiar blending of the kimono, the head-gears and other accessories with the back-drop were the highlights of all five acts which included "Urashima", "Sarashime," "Kusazuri-biki," "Hana," and "Musume-Dojoji."

The evening's program featuring Miss Hanayagi Sumi, foremost exponent of Japanese classical dancing and head of one of the few schools of traditional Japanese dancing or 'Odori," began at 7:30 and lasted little over one hour and a half.

The show was open to all American occupation personnel and special invitations were sent to selected high-ranking officers.

NEEDY TO GET MEDICINES

Supplies Stored by Nippon Military Forces Set for Distribution

Medicine and medical apparatuses which were stored up by the Japanese military forces will be sold to raid victims and repatriates from overseas in anticipation of illnesses which are expected to become rampant with the advent of cold weather among those who are still living in shacks temporarily built in devastated areas, according to the Asahi.

With the understanding of MacArthur's Headquarters, large quantities of medicine and medical apparatuses which were in the hands of the military forces have been given for civilian use. The medicine supplies are contained in 500,000 boxes and worth ¥100,000,000, half of which is to be kept for emergency in March and April when the scarcity of medicine supplies is expected to become most acute and the 20 per cent of the remaining half will be sold to raid victims.

Air raid vicims will be able to buy medicine at retail shops by showing their certificates. By the end of December, all retail shops will be provided with some quantities of medicine which are to be sold to raid victims and repatriates.

RADIO PROGRAM

Friday, November 30

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK TOKYO KEY STATION WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—G I Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across the Board; 1015—Spotlight Bands; 1030—At Ease; 1045—CLAUDE FRANK; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Yank Bandstand; 1230—NEWS; 1245—THE SOPHISTICATS; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—Matinee Melodies; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Showtime; 1530—WALT JEFFERY; 1545—GEMS OF JAZZ; 1600—Music Hall; 1630—Dinah Shore; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Here's to Romance; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—James Melton; 1900—Information Please; 1930—Hall of Fame; 2000—Shower of Stars; 2030—Kate Smith; 2100—Waltz Time; 2130—Mystery Playhouse; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK

National (870 kcs.)

0630—English exercise; 0800—Music; 1200—Popular Songs and Light Music; 1300—Women's Hour; 1600—Piano solo; 1730—Children's Hour; 1810—English conversation; 2010—Nippon Symphony Orchestra.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Music; 1730—Young Men and Students' Hour; Topics; Talk; Violin concert in A Minor"; 1940-Kiyomoto; 2100—Women's Hour.

LOANS BY BANK OF JAPAN

Total ¥1,047,000,000 Within Second 10 Days of November

Loans made by the Bank of Japan within the second 10 days of this month aggregated ¥1,047,000,000 on November 20, bringing the grand total of loans made by the bank so far to ¥27,260,000,000, it was announced by the bank on Wednesday in its report for the past ten days.

Registering an increase of ¥1,487,000,000, as compared with the first 10 days of this month, national bond and debentures so far under written by the bank total $14,328,000,000.

The issue of bank notes aggregate more than ¥45,620,000,000, showing an increase of ¥1,441,000,000 as compared with the first 10 days.

Communists to Hold Meeting Next Month

Miyamoto Declares Red Party Free From Any Responsibility of War

The Communist Party's plan to hold its fourth congress, the first in 19 years, in the middle of December was revealed by Kenji Miyamoto, veteran party member, in a speech delivered on Monday at the Tokyo Engineering College, according to the Mainichi.

Mr. Miyamoto pointed out that the Communist Party was the only political party in Japan free from any war responsibility and that, therefore, there was no need of its holding an inaugural ceremony like other parties.

Stating that the Communist Party has hitherto been distorted in the eyes of the public in general, the leader remarked that the party intended to wipe out such misconception to enlighten the people as to what it really is and stands for. He also stressed the need of overthowing the present capitalistic influences including the Emperor system and war criminals. He added that the Emperor institution formed the foundation of feudalistic capitalism of Japan.

Addressing the same meeting, Mosaburo Suzuki, representative of the Social Democratic Party, declared no democratic revolutoin was possible in Japan unless by the proletarian class. He suggested restriction of the Emperor's prerogatives, adding that system of the British Crown should be taken into consideration in this regard.

The lecture meeting the first of a four-day series, was held under the auspices of the Students' Political Affairs Research Association of the culture Department of Tokyo Engineering College.

On Tuesday, Dr. Masataka Ota, veteran MP of the Progressive Party, and Shiro Hanamura, representative of the Liberal Party, spoke at the same institution. Yoshio Kodama, of the People's Party, spoke on Wednesday and Kanji Kato, of the Social Democratic Party on Thursday.

Reds Starting Campaign

Given a chance to take part for the first time in its history, the Communist Party of Japan is ready to start a vigorous campaign in the coming general election scheduled for early next year, said Kyodo.

According to an announcement made Tuesday afternoon, the party has decided to place at least one candidate in each election district. The number of candidates will be increased to two and upwards in districts where the party's influence is strong.

It has been informally decided, the announcement revealed, that Kyuichi Tokuda and Satomi Hakamada will run from Tokyo, Yoshio Shiga from Osaka, Kuroki from Kyushu and Kamiyama from Chiba. All of them are known as veterans of the Communist movement in this country.

Other candidates will be selected from among the farmers and the workers, while a committee studying the election campaign will shortly be organized with Miyamoto as its chairman.

Necessary funds for the campaign will be collected from the people in general. The party regards that this fund collection campaign itself will form a part of the struggle for seats in the House of Representatives and the detailed amount of the fund will be made public through the "Sekki" or the "Red Banner," the party's organ.

Just as in the case of the proposed formation of the Popular Front which includes all democratic groups and organizations, the Communists in their coming election expect to launch a joint campaign together with the Social Democratic Party and other democratic bodies.

Lighthouse Bureau Notice

Monbetsu breakwater light, north coast of Hokkaido, heretofore extinguished due to mechanical trouble, has lighted F. red temporarily since November 24.

Oshima light, west coast of Kyushu, heretofore extinguished due to war accidents, has lighted F. white temporarily since November 10.

Plans to Reconvert Plane Plants Pushed

Will Soon Be Manufacturing Vital Goods for Civilian Consumption

Plans for the reconversion of aircraft factories under the direction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry is proceeding at a speed that suggests that it will not be long before they will be turning out goods for civilian consumption.

Plans for the reconversion of 12 out of 16 principal aircraft companies in the country have been completed.

The Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, the Ishikawajima Aircraft Company, the Kawasaki Aircraft Company, the Riken Industries, the Hitachi Works, the Tachikawa Aircraft Company, the Sumitomo Metal Company, the Furukawa Electrical Company, and the Kobe Steel Works already have obtained permission from the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces to begin the manufacture of goods for civilian consumption.

The Kawanishi Aircraft Company is waiting for action on the request it made to the Suprem Headquarters for permission to change to the production of goods required by the people.

Four plants will be closed. They are the Showa Aircraft Company, the Japan International Aircraft Company, the Kyushu Aircraft Company, and the Aichi Aircraft Company.

The Mitsubishi Heavy Industries will close five of their factories, while they will use 30 others to produce civilian supplies. Twenty one factories will produce fiber goods. Eight will turn out bicycles, motor cycles with sidecars, small motors for vessels, railway cars, and motor trucks. The other will also produce goods for civilian consumption.

The Kawanishi Aircraft Company will close one of its factories. It will operate five to assemble cars and produce small automobiles, motor-cycles with side-cars, and motors for the fishing industry.

The Fuji Industry Company, formerly the Nakajima Aircraft Compan, will operate 33 of its factories to turn out fiber goods, railway car parts, automobiles and parts, motorcycles with side-cars, watches, agricultural implements, sewing machines, toys, and articles used in households.

The Ishikawajima Aircraft Company will operate two of its factories to produce spinning machinery, motors for automobiles, salt-manufacturing machinery, and building materials.

The Kawasaki Aircraft Company will operate its Gifu factory to produce automobile parts, small vehicles, and implements for use in households.

The Riken Industry Company will use its Maebashi factory to produce automobile parts and spinning machinery, its Kashiwa factory to produce spinning machinery, printing machinery, and machinery for the processing of foodstuffs.

The Hitachi Aircraft Factory will use its Taga factory to produce machinery for the processing of foodstuffs, implements for use in households and vehicles.

The Tachikawa Aircraft Company will use its Tachikawa factory to produce small motor trucks.

The Sumitomo Metal Company, the Furukawa Electrical Company, and the Kobe Steel Works will change to the manufacture of machinery of use in the production of goods of daily necessity.

The Hitachi Aircraft Company will use its Chiba, Tachikawa, Omori, Haneda, and Kawasaki factories to produce motors for fishing vessels, small refrigerators and rock drills.

CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENCE

Textbook Bureau Head Fails to Comply With Allied Orders

Jiro Arimitsu, Director of the Textbook Bureau of the Education Ministry, has been docked a month's pay on the charge of negligence, it was reported by the Official Gazette under date of November 29.

The Education Ministry received an order from General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters on November 10 regarding the suspension of printing textbooks now being used at schools. The Textbook Bureau neglected to convey the above order to the printers. Later, on November 16, when some officials of the Allied Headquarters inspected the Tokyo Publishing Company they discovered the textbooks of which printing had been forbidden.

The Education Ministry, therefore, realizing the necessity of clarifying the responsibility for negligence had decided to punish the director of the bureau. It is the first time that a Government official of the Chokunin rank has been called upon to answer a negligence charge.

Jiji Shows Imports Won't End Food Lack

Japanese Will Only Be Able To Take in 1,673 Calories Per Capita Next Year

Even with the projected importation of 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs from abroad, the Japanese people will be able to take in only 1,673 calories per capita a day during next year, according to a survey of Japan's food situation made by Jiji on the basis of figures made available by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

The following are estimates of foodstuff production for the next "rice year" ending in October, 1946:

(In 1,000 tons)

		Calories per capita per day
Rice	6,472	731
Wheat and barley	3,472	200
Other grains	279	19
Beans and peas	502	57
Potatoes	7,906	184
Vegetables	6,460	53
Sugar	27	3
Fats and oils	22	4
Livestock products	144	4
Marine products	3,225	50
Total	27,632	1,325

The total of 1,325 calories per capita a day compared with 2,191 calories which represent the average of the past five years reveals a decrease of 866 calories. The minimum calories required by Japanese are placed at 1,700. This would mean that even with the projected importation of 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs from abroad, the daily calories for one person wuld amount to only 1,673 calories.

Meanwhile, Jiji learned that the Government expects to complete all necessary details for the importation of foodstuffs from abroad, for which Allied permission recently was granted, including allocation of needed shipping bottoms, fixing the exchange rates and collection of goods to be used as collaterals for imported foodstuffs.

Of the 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs Japan wants to import, 800,000 tons of rice are expected to be imported from Korea, 200,000 tons of rice from French Indo-China and 100,000 tons of rice from Siam, while 500,000 tons of sundry grains will be imported from Manchuria and 1,150,000 tons of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada. As collaterals for these imported foodstuffs, ¥2,600 million worth of silk is earmarked.

Cheaper Vegetables And Fish Being Sold

Vendors Lowering Prices in Order to Get More Sales, Checkup Reveals

The prices of fish and vegetables have been following a downward tendency since the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces decreed that there should be a free market for goods of daily necessity, according to the Asahi.

Compared with the day on which the SCAP order went into effect vegetables and fish were down in price by one-half to two-thirds on November 27.

Investigation by the Metropolitan Police Board showed that Japanese radish on Novemuer 27 was selling at ¥40 per kan (about seven and a half pounds), turnip at ¥3, burdock at ¥15, negi at ¥12, sweet potatoes at ¥20, mackerel at ¥6 at each, bonito at ¥15, halibut at ¥13, horse-mackerel at ¥1, sardines at 30 sen, and clams at ¥50 per to, (about half a bushel).

Street vendors were the first to feel the effect of the removal of restrictions on general prices.

The order of the Supreme Headquarters came at a time when air raid refugees, workers thrown out of employment, and demobilized soldiers had joined the ranks of street vendors. At first they boosted the price, of their wares in reaction to the order of the Supreme Headquarters. Then they began to revise their prices downward as the consuming public kept away from them, the prices charged being high compared with the old official prices.

For example, aluminum pans were selling at ¥25 each on November 25. They cost ¥35 on October 10. At the time the war was terminated they were fetching ¥80.

It is estimated by competent authorities that most goods of daily necessity are down in price by from 20 to 50 per cent.

The authorities of the Metropolitan Police Board are drafting measures for the encouragement of those street vendors who are likely to become the nucleus of a new organization of smaller merchants and industrialists in post-war Japan.

With regard to fish and vegetables which are selling by auction so to speak, the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces recently inquired of the fish and vegetable control associations if there is not a better way of selling these goods than by auction.

It has been decided by the fish control association that there shall be a partial revision of the present system of selling by tender, a form of sale by auction, as far as fish popular with the mass of the people is concerned, and that this kind of fish shall sell at agreed prices. This ruling will go into effect on December 1.

There will be a continuance of the present method of selling vegetables by auction pending the discovery of a better method.

ART EXHIBITION DECIDED

Works by Occupation Forces Sought On Sights of Tokyo

The Asahi Shimbun is sponsoring an art exhibition called Tokyo As Seen by Occupation Forces of photographs, paintings, sketches and scuplures by the occupation forces and solicits their works. The exhibition will be held from December 10 to 26 at the Ginza Matsuzakaya (Oasis of Ginza).

The newspaper said that the purpose of the exhibition is to show the Japanese public the impression of Tokyo sights as seen by the occupation forces. All members of the occupation forces are eligible to enter their works which must be delivered before December 7 to the Photo Department of C.I.E. office, 1st floor of Radio Tokyo. Prizes will be awarded to the best) 10 exhibits for each class.

Following is the full details:

Exhibits

Class A.—Photographs: "Impression of Tokyo" taken by occupational forces as news photographs or for personal memorandum. Size: All photographs must be enlarged to 8 by 10 inches or larger, but, if in series, pictures can be in smaller sizes, minimum being approximately 4 by 6 inches.

Class B.—Oil Painting: "Impression of Tokyo" painted by amateur or professional artists of occupation forces. Size: Free.

Class C.—SKETCH: "Impression of Tokyo" drawn by pencil, pen and ink or water color. Size: Free.

Class D.—Sculpture: Any size.

Notice:—(a) Number of Entries: Free. (b) Exhibits should be delivered before December 7 to Photo Department of C.I.E. office, 1st floor of Radio Tokyo. (c) In case the entries exceed the limit, the judges will select the exhibits. Artists of the occupation forces and Japanese artists will be the judges. (d) Entries will be returned after the exhibition.

Prizes:—The best ten exhibits will be decided for each class, by the visitors' votes, and prizes will be awarded to the exhibitors. Some of them will be printed, in the Pacific Stars and Stripes as well as in the Asahigraph.

Atomic Course Dropped

Lectures on atomic energy hitherto given by Professor Bunsaku Arakatsu of the Science Department of Kyoto Imperial University will be discontinued in accordance with the decision reached during talks with students on Wednesday, says Kyodo. Meanwhile, the destruction of the cyclotron research facilities undertaken by the Allied Occupation Forces from November 20 under orders of General Douglas MacArthur was completed on Tuesday.

Rural Round-Up

KANAGAWA TAKING STEPS TO ASSURE FOOD SUPPLY

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1945

The 'War Does Not Pay' Directive

The "war does not pay" directive, issued by the Supreme Allied Headquarters last Sunday, may well prove to be one of the most far-reaching moves of the occupation. Ordering the Japanese Government to set up a drastic war profits tax, to stop payment of pensions to military veterans save those so disabled as to be unable to work, and to stop payment of indemnification to war industries, this directive is designed to take away all financial advantages secured through the war by the military men and their industrial supporters. But because its ramifying effects will reach out to touch almost everybody in the country, the general public is speculating upon its implications with the greatest of interest.

It is to be expected, of course, that those who will be directly hit are not at all happy. But the vast majority of the Japanese people are thoroughly in accord with the general purpose of the directive. In fact it may be recalled that for several weeks the Japanese public itself had been demanding the very sort of thing which the directive now orders. The Japanese Government also, timid about carrying out measures along this line against the opposition of the vested interests despite the demands of the public, will now have in the order from the Allied authorities a perfect reason to move ahead without fear or hesitation.

The favorable reaction of the Japanese public to this directive is based on many grounds. In the first place, the majority of the Japanese people, now thoroughly disillusioned over the policy of the war-makers, is heartily in accord with the Allied intention to drive home the fact that war cannot and must not be profitable. From the purely domestic point of view also, the Japanese public strongly feels that it is morally unjustifiable for any class to have made any financial gain out of the life-or-death sufferings of the vast majority of the people.

From the financial point of view, the Japanese people also welcome this order which will make the war profiteers disgorge all their unholy gains. The revenue which will accrue to the Government will be a god-send in staving off bankruptcy, in diminishing a part of the terrific debt burden which is weighing down upon the Government, and in making available some of the funds necessary for reconstruction. By absorbing surplus purchasing power, it should also prove to be a valuable means of checking vicious inflation.

From a political point of view, it should help the growth of democracy. It will break up the economic power of the old vested interests and will deprive the great industrial concerns, which made huge profits out of the war, of the means to subsidize conservative political parties which will be subservient to their bidding. It will tend to make the financial support available for future electioneering campaigns more nearly equal as between the older machine politicians and the newer proletarian elements representing the greater mass of the people.

From a social point of view, as the Allied authorities have pointed out, "the overall plan is going to result in a more equitable distribution of wealth than Japan ever had". Although some classes will be hurt, it should result in a fairer and more normal balance in Japanese society as a whole. For these reasons, therefore, the public is in the main highly appreciative of the general objects of the Allied directive.

However, it cannot be denied that there is considerable popular apprehension as to the ability of the Japanese Government to devise the practical measures for putting the Allied directive into operation successfully. For it is obvious that, as desirable as the objectives of the directive are, unless the specific mechanics for carrying out the directive are well-devised and well-operated there is the danger that great injustice and harm may result.

Particularly is it necessary to see to it that the liquidation of the war profiteers will not at the same time result in the liquidation of the nation's productive capacity in the field of legitimate peacetime consumers' goods. Essential as it is to wipe out the war profiteers, the nation cannot afford to so injure the spirit of enterprise among the industrialists as to undermine the general economic strength of the nation at this time when the maximum productive effort is required for postwar recovery. The projected capital levy in the form of a property tax must also be so devised as to avoid injury to the smaller individuals, as is well recognized by the Allied authorities in their statement that "efforts would be made to permit the Japanese farmer, laborer, and small business men to retain legitimate savings". Also in the interest of fair play, it is necessary to see to it that the abolition of military pensions does not plunge really superannuated retired soldiers or their widows into actual want.

These considerations, of course, have no bearing on the main purpose of the directive itself which remains above question. These considerations affect only the details of the measures which the Japanese Government must institute to carry out the directive. There are effective ways of obviating the possible dangers, through a flexible policy of credit for industrial reconversion, through a fair exemption level for the property tax, and through a comprehensive social security plan, as have already been suggested in various quarters both official and unofficial. But the doubt which troubles the general public concerns the ability of the Japanese Government to execute the directive properly and to implement it with effective measures to guard against undesirable incidental effects.

It is to be hoped that the Government will be able to rise to the occasion and prove equal to the task. But until it is proved that it will be so, the public is bound to continue its speculative concern.

'World's Best Hope'
Louisville Courier-Journal

The only freedom of choice we have over the atom bomb is whether or not we want to promote an unprecedentedly ghastly armaments race, with what possibly fatal consequences to ourselves no one can tell. We believe that the world's best hope, probably its only hope, lies in some pool, preferably administered by a strengthened United Nations Organization. Congress should start thinking along this line, puting aside the hastily and narrowly conceived May Johnson Bill, the whole philosophy of which, as one eminent nuclear scientist observed, is "based on the idea of an atomic bomb race."

Explanation of Delay
New Orleans Times-Picayune

Though the fate of Farbenindustrie was foreordained, its execution has run afoul of the circumstances temporarily clogging the whole broad problem of German industrial demilitarization. An American economics commission has, in addition, declared that Germany cannot support herself if industrial demilitarization is carried out along the Potsdam lines. In making it plain that the latter concept is still binding, General Clay has eliminated the hypothesis that delay in allocating German machinery for reparations has anything to do either with preoccupation with German living standards or with preferential concerns for industrialization in western Europe.

Teachers Probe Treatment

Two representatives were dispatched by the newly-organized Teachers Union recently to carry out a thorough investigation of the malicious treatment of teachers in Niigata Prefecture which took place prior to World War II. The report of the mission will be presented to the inauguration meeting of the Teachers Union to be held on December 2 at the Kuramae Kogyo Hall.

Naoji Uchiyama, Superintendent of Education and 15 other school teachers were arrested on November 25, 1941 on "thought charges." One teacher committed suicide in jail.

To Show Hollywood Film

The first American moving picture, after the war Call of The Yukon starring Richard Arlen, will be screened simultaneously at the Nichigeki and Hibiya Theaters at Marunouchi from December 6. The picture produced by the Republic Film Production Company was imported before the war, but was never screened. Other American pictures are expected to be shown from the middle of December.

AMERICAN POLICY IN FAR EAST IS TO PREVENT NEW AGGRESSOR

Washington Seeks to Bring Order Out of Confusion Through 'Stability by Evolution'

By SIDNEY SHALETT
In The New York Times

The following article by Mr. Shalett of the Washington staff of the New York Times appeared in the November 11 issue of that paper.

Now that the formal peace is won, the Far Eastern political situation daily grows more difficult. This comes as no particular surprise to diplomatic observers here, for they were resigned to the inevitability of such things as civil war and rebellions against returning sovereigns. What does cause deep concern, however, is the extreme delicacy and complexity of the United States' attempted role as the balance wheel of a large part of the Orient.

With civil war raging in China, rebellion in Java and unrest simmering in other sectors, it has become somewhat difficult to distinguish between the late war and the new peace. The United States, attempting to achieve its long-range views in the Orient, is in the difficult position of attempting to assert its influence without resorting to big-stick policy, or, on the other hand, being too weak. Responsible observers here, recognizing that the world does not always love a peacemaker, are not surprised that America already is beginning to be "squeezed" between the antagonism of contending forces.

United States policy in the Far East, as has been made plain by the collective utterances of White House and State, War and Navy Department officials, is threefold.

Threefold Policy

First, we want long-range security for this nation, meaning that we never again want a situation to develop in which an aggressor nation, such as Japan was, can reach out to threaten us.

Second, we would like to see democracy in the Far East, though we recognize that democracy is something that a people must accept willingly rather than having it forced on them by the decrees of a stronger party.

Third, as a means of atttaining democracy, we would like to establish stability in the seething, faction-ridden, economically bankrupt countries of the Far East. This last point is our real immediate aim, the keynote of our policy in the Far East.

The State Department seems definitely committed to a policy of "stability-through-evolution" in the Far East. It does not believe that it can hurry the job, or accomplish its aims overnight.

While the Foreign Offices of other nations committed to policies of more direct action might think that the United States is taking a gamble in its course of "stability-through-evolution," our State Department seems convinced that it is a realistic policy, and that the aims will be achieved in the end, though there may be a great deal of turbulence, and even bloodshed, before stability is reached.

China and Japan

China and Japan currently are this country's greatest problems in the Far East. Both offer classic examples of the difficulties of our role. In China we had committed ourselves to use or marines, who in war had proved themselves invincible against any enemy, to help Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to clear out the Japanese from North China. But the marines were caught in the middle of the civil war between the Generalissimo's Central Government and the Chinese Communists so, apparently, we have made the decision to withdraw them.

In Japan General MacArthur, from all reports, is doing a firm and steady job of demilitarizing and administering the home islands. The United States, while anxious to give its allies the opportunity to advise General MacArthur, does not wish to upset his work by making it even theoretically possible for any group of advisers to over-rule any of his decisions by a majority vote.

Hence Russia, which, according to European observers, is taking exactly the same position for itself in the occupied Balkan countries, is abstaining so far from joining the organization of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission, thus creating an embarrassing situation in international relationships.

Shift in Our Policy

The Chinese situation was far from encouraging at the end of the week. Both Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, the American Commander in the China threatre, and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, have stated that the marines will be withdrawn from North China, a direct reversal of the policy outlined in Washington last month by General Wedemeyer when he said that the marine force would be built up to 53,000 by Jan. 1 to assist Generalissimo Chiang in clearing out the estimated 4,000,000 Japanese, half of whom are soldiers, from China.

If the marines leave, the Generalissimo's plight may be acute. It is even conceivable, some observers here say, that Generalissimo Chiang, the man whom this nation recognizes as the head of the Chinese Government, may be put into the position of using, or attempting to use, the remaining armed Japanese troops in his territory to fight against the Chinese Communists.

Battle reports, though never highly reliable from the North China area, certainly indicate thus far that the Communists have had the best of it in their clashes with the troops of the Kuomintang.

If Generalissimo Chiang is thus forced into an alliance with the "defeated" Japanese—and observers here point out in support of this possibility that Japanese troops actually are being used in keeping order in Indo-China—it will have the ironic effect of creating a situation which the Japanese desired but never were able to achieve when they were the "victors" in China.

Time after time the Japanese urged Generalissimo Chiang to join up with them to fight against the Communists, and the stubborn Nationalist leader, determined that China should not link up with her hated enemy, consistently refused.

Indo-China and Java

Elsewhere in Southeast Asia the problems of unrest directly concern the British, French and Dutch. The sores are Indo-China where difficulty is ahead for the French, and Java, where Indonesian Nationalists are opposed to the return of the Netherlands Government and are threatening British troops who are trying to restore order.

It may be expected that the United States will use its good offices and influence in any manner that it thinks will be helpful in resolving these difficult situations, but observers here think it extremely unlikely that our intervention will go any further.

Korea is another theater where America's role is extremely complicated. The Russians have the northern half, and we have the southern half. It is obvious, more from what the State Department does not say than from what it does say, that no practical liaison has been effected with our Russian ally, while the Koreans, who are impatient for their independence, are not making occupation easy.

'Hard Facts'
The New York Times

President Truman told Congress that we must face the hard fact "that peace must be built upon power, as well as upon good-will and good deeds." Then he himself faced the hard choice of how we best can retain the great international power we have won. To this end he recommended to Congress the passage of a universal military training act as a cornerstone of our military establishment. His language was plain. His position is unequivocal.

It took great political courage for the President to speak as he did. He might have hedged on the subject by suggesting several alternatives, such as were put forward by some less courageous Congressmen after listening to his speech. Spread the program over three or four years. Integrate it with a school program. Build up a reserve only through a volunteer National Guard. These and other halfway measures might be worse than nothing, for the very reason that they would give us a sense of false security. The President has the better plan: a year of concentrated training in handling the weapons of war that will give us, if another emergency arises, the trained reserves we did not have in 1941, or in 1917, or in 1898, or ever before in our history, but which we had better have if another crisis comes, unless we wish to be destroyed.

'No Sure Protection'
Cleveland Plan Dealer

We have no objection whatever to the action of the AMG in destroying much of the plant and many of the installations of the I. G. Farben enterprises in Germany. Nor do we have objection to the carting away as reparations of such physical assets of these or other German enterprises as the Allied Governments may find useful.

But we should not fall into the error of believing that disarmament and demilitarization of the kind now under way in Germany will always be enough. Here again the indictments against German war criminals reveal how the Nazis after the advent of Hitler were able in spite of all the provisions of the treaties to rearm.

Role of Atomic Bomb
Boston Herald

The discussion (of compulsory military training) now reopened so unexpectedly will not center on the number and nature of courses or on the benefit which millions of youths would unquestionably receive physically, intellectually and otherwise from twelve months of training and discipline, but on the advisability of compulsory training as an agency of national defense. Many citizens will probably reserve their judgment as to that until they know more than they have been told yet about the atomic bomb as a strategic and tactical instrument.

TOKYO TODAY

By IDDITTI

The tobacco shortage has caused man's wit to invent a variety of devices for surmounting the difficulty, devices wise or otherwise, comical or tragi-comical, tragic or strategic. Some time, or rather a long time before the adoption of the rationing system one had to join a long queue to buy a packet of cigarettes, which meant tired feet or sometimes mere waste of time because the shop's supply for the day would all be gone before one's turn came.

Three Cigarettes a Day

But lovers of Lady Nicotine were confronted with a new phase of the trouble when in October 1944 (if we remember the date aright) rationing came into force. The allowance in the first months was 8 cigarettes per day per person exclusive of women. The elimination of the female members of the community raised a tempest of protest. The people at the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau found themselves in an awkward position and did their best to explain the matter away, but to nobody's conviction or satisfaction.

Things went from bad to worse till the rule of three cigarettes a day was introduced. Under this restriction we are allowed to smoke today. The great problem of how to enjoy the three blessed pieces is solved in different ways by different smokers. Some puff them off as if nothing in the world disquieted their minds with the inevitable result that they must go without a smoke for days. They are men of courage. The more prudent sort of men take three cigarettes out of their stock every morning, cut each into two portions and smoke the six pieces in a tiny bowl of a Japanese pipe. They are men of purdence.

A third class of smokers are those who, not satisfied with the rationed amount of supply, find some stuff as a substitute for their tobacco. Tea, both Japanese and black, is one ready to hand and is used by some people. But men of more inventive minds go far afield and seek some herbs near the rivers and in the woods. Their tobacco pouch may better be called an herbarium. Many men have taken to the botanizing habit. They are men of enterprise. To sum up: the tobacco shortage has produced the effect of dividing smokers into three categories—men of courage, of prudence and of enterprise.

Napoleon's Continental System

Students of history know, or ought to know, that Napoleon, having failed in his scheme of a continental blockade, was compelled to undertake the Moscow campaign and fight the Battle of the Nations, finally finding himself in Elba. Then the Hundred Days and St. Helena. The aim of the Continental System was to cut off the continent of Europe from trade with Britain. Of the colonial goods carried in English bottoms tobacco formed the most popular and therefore most important item in the list.

Human cravings have a stronger hold upon men than one's dietary needs. The great conqueror was frustrated in his dream of universal domination by a tobacco shortage. Similarly the ration of three cigarettes a day may have been one cause of Japan's defeat.

'Sacrifice for Security'
Philadelphia Record

As President Truman says, the day may come when we can dispense with sizable armed forces, when the United Nations will fulfill the destiny for which we all pray.

But in a world where power is still the yardstick; where the voice of a nation continues to be measured by the force behind it; where even the victorious Allies find it difficult to reach a basic understanding—

In such a world—and that is the world of now—we have no choice but to be ready.

This nation needs not only the trained reserve proposed by President Truman, but the highly trained, full-time organization whose key men must spend a lot more than a year learning their military skills.

'Impossible Suppression'
New York Herald Tribune

One of the gravest objections to the May-Johnson bill is that American scientific workers simply can not and will not function under the kind of military dictatorship which it seeks to impose upon them. To put the whole $2,000,000,000 apparatus of development in the field of nuclear physics under the irresponsible czardom of the proposed "administrator" would be to paralyze America work in the field while inciting every other nation to get on with its own research. Control is patently necessary, but not this kind of control. A proper bill would vest it in a full-time and responsible civilian-scientific commission, with considerable powers of condemnation and of license but nothing so sweeping as these provided in the May-Johnson measure.

LAWLESS ENFORCEMENT OF LAW

Problem of Third Degree Discussed—Use Of Torture More Widespread Than 50 Years Ago

By KENZO TAKAYANAGI
Professor of Law in Tokyo Imperial University

IV

"The importance of the judiciary in political construction," says Henry Sidgwick in his "Elements of Politics," is rather profound than prominent. On the one hand, in popular discussion of forms and changes of Government, the judicial organ often drops out of sight; on the other, in determining a nation's rank in political civilization, no test is more decisive than the degree in which justice, as defined by law, is actually realized in its judicial administration."

His statement is certainly true of today. In the reform proposals now hotly discussed by politicians and others, comparatively little consideration is paid to judicial reform. The remodelling of parliamentary, administrative and economic organization loom mental pictures of the reformers. It is often forgotten that in a democratic society the judiciary has to play a more prominent part than in an autocratic polity. The judiciary must be so reformed as to be able to keep pace with the changing political and social structures and functions.

But the public and the bar are at least insistent now on one point, the abolition of improper arrests and detentions and the third degree, what the Japanese are accustomed to call "infringements on human rights." This of course is an important item of judicial reform.

As in other countries, education of the police to increase its efficiency with the minimum sacrifice of "human rights" is the crucial point. The police must be educated to become so minded as to pay more attention to the search for objective evidence than rely on confessions. And for this the development of the scientific method of crime detection such as Dean Wigmore's prime favorite the lie detector would certainly be a great help.

It must be remembered that no scientific and comprehensive study like the Report of the Royal Commission on Police Powers and Procedure (1929) in England or the Reports of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement (1931) in America has been undertaken in this country. We have no detailed knowledge about the actual situation. For purposes of reform we must first obtain exact data and then make an impartial study of the causes of the evil. Then we must steadily endeavor to find the ways to eliminate them without impairing the proper function of the police. We should not minimize institutional improvements and we can in his respect learn a great deal from the rich experiences of other countries. But we must always remember that the third degree methods go on in secret and against the law. A paper plan apparently progressive does not necessarily mean effective reform. If enforced, it may succeed only too well and make the police impotent. It may so happen that we dodge Scylla only to be sucked into Charybdis. Such is the complexity and difficulty of the problem.

(End)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Export of Art Works

To the Editor:

Japan is anxious to import rice, salt and, if possible, a variety of raw materials at an early date. This is an urgent prerequisite to stabilizing the people's livelihood and restoring the peace industries. Fortunately, the Allied Headquarters in Tokyo has a sympathetic understanding of this matter and seems disposed to accord all facilities possible. In order for Japan to make imports, however, she must have goods for export in return. As a likely item for exports, works of art may be suggested.

There has been some export of works of art. If future exports are allowed by the Allied Headquarters, art works promise to run into a very considerable value. Besides, works of art have a number of merits peculiar to themselves which would go a long way toward economic recovery.

The first merit is that they can be made almost without consuming any of the vital necessities of life, in that the materials required are silk, lacquer, potters' clay, precious metals, jewelry, etc., most of which we can do without. Manufacturing is done mostly by hand, which affects the production of vital necessities very little or not at all. If anything, some fuel is required, but the fuel consumed would bring back wares of tremendous value. For these reasons, revival of the export of works of art would help to restore handicraft industries and medium and small trades. The value of works of art is exceedingly high in comparison with the cost of materials. In other words, the cost of processing takes up the greater part of the value of finished goods, a circumstance highly favorable to a country like Japan which is poor in exportable goods.

Naturally, subject to the Allies' approval, export of works of art should be promoted steadily. Experts estimate that the following volume production per year would be possible:

Dyed woven textiles, ¥500,000,000; Lacquer-ware, ¥50,000,000; China-ware (including glass-ware) ¥100,000,000; Jewel ornaments, fancy goods and silver-ware, ¥300,000,000; Miscellaneous (toys, ivory, tortoise-shells and corals) ¥30,000,000; Total ¥980,000,000.

These figures would be possible only if the Government gave enthusiastic support and facilities and the people offered their cooperation. Otherwise, production would be only about ¥100,000,000 in the first year and barely ¥300,000,000 in the second year.

An important requisite would be that skilled workers be appropriately returned to their work. At present, they are scattered, which would prove an obstacle.

The authorities would do well to ask the Allied Headquarters for permission to export these articles.

T. K.

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

Getting Students' Views

Investigations regarding the students' views on the Emperor system and the new political parties, will be conducted early in December by some students of the Sociology Section of the Literary Department of Tokyo Imperial University. At present, they are travelling on the mission of investigating on the public opinion as to the farm land reform issue.

Reconversion Necessary
By CHU FUNATA

If I say that we must change our views on life and livelihood at this solemn moment, it might seem quite passive. But I believe no one can deny the fact that we held too lofty ideals and ambitions in the past. Now Japan must devote its entire efforts in reconstructing a peaceful country in order to give everyone an equal chance to lead a happy livelihood and we must devote our efforts in elevating the standard of culture in Japan in order to make our daily livelihood rich and abundant.

Our ambitions in the past were beyond our reach. We were forced to face the present callous reality because our feet so to speak were not placed firmly on the ground. As an individual, we should no longer crave for success in life and engross ourselves on this principle. We must develop our culture so that we will not be left behind by the progress of word culture.

The reason why Japan was defeated utterly in the war can be attributed to the fact that her total war order was still incomplete and that the culture of Japan was inferior to that of the Allied powers. We can find numerous examples in our daily livelihood that obstructed the solidification of our total war order. Education is a typical example. Education on public morals has been belittled while the cramming of purely academic education was stressed. In other words, education and culture were two entirely irreconcilable matters in Japan.

Since the Meiji Restoration, Japan was absorbed in assimiliating Western culture. As a result of blind swallowing, however, Japan assimilated only the bad instead of the good. Consequently the people gradually lost all common sense and needlessly imitated Western laws without realizing its significance. These harmful practices were in evidence everywhere during the war. In short, the lack of public morals caused internal frictions which unconsciously, but surely hindered the solidification of the total war order. Also the control regulations which were frequently criticized as bureaucratic control were not carried out smoothly simply because its real spirit was lacking. The truth is that the people were unable to exert their utmost because of these internal evils.

Moreover, science was taught in schools as a subject but it was not fully mastered. In other words, science did not penetrate into the daily livelihood of the general public. Regardless of the fact that science should be applied to livelihood as well, the Japanese people stuck to their old habit of solving things with their so-called "wit". It is no exaggeration to say that this "wit" brought about the defeat of Japan.

Science is indispensable in our daily livelihood. Under present conditions, scientific education may not be allowed to the Japanese people. But starting today we could begin living scientifically. Let us make this the basis of our scientific education. This is an extremely simple task; we could do it without the intervention of foreign countries.

A crisis unparalleled in the her history of 2000 years now faces Japan. In order to overcome this crisis, we must change our whole livelihood, thereby elevating our own culture and contributing to eternal world peace.